# **NEGROES WHO** DO BUSINESS

Many Colored People Engaged in Active Commercial Life in New York City.

A MILLION DOLLARS IN USE

They Have Done Big Things as Real Estate Agents and Dealers.

The New York Sun of recent date has

The New York Sun of recent date has the following chapter on negro prosperity in New York city:

Men who should know says that more herrors are now engaged in business in New York city than ever before. Negroes have invaded fields in business formerly occupied exclusively by white men and are succeeding as well as their white competitors.

It is estimated that the capital invested the processor in business enterprises in this

It is estimated that the capital invested by negroes in business enterprises in this city amounts to something like \$1.000,000. Perhaps the largest concern operated by negroes exclusively is a company licaded by James Garner and Philip A. Payton, Jr., which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to deal in New York city real estate.

The formation of the company resulted from a movement to turn negro tenants out of West 13th and West 13th streets, which are given over almost entirely to negroes. In jess than six months the company was in control of ten flathouses with an earning capacity of more than \$5,000 a year.

with an cirrning capacity of more than \$5,000 a year.

A negro investment and building company on the co-operative pian has been in operation in Brooklyn for more than twelve years.

Some time ago two negroes opened a tailor shop in West Fifty-third street. In a short time the business made such progress that new quarters had to be secured. At first the firm dealt only in made-to-order clothing, but now it manufactures all sorts of garments, such as waiters' jackets, aprons, shirts and uniforms.

walters' jackets, aprons, shirts and uniprims.

There is a grocery supply company on
the same street controlled by negroes.
The company has been in business a
year and supplies the families of its stockloiders and colored restaurants and hotopen branches throughout the city.

The largest houseleaning and renovating business in New York is controlled
by a negro, James Garner. He started
in 180 and is looked upon as one of the
wealthy negroes of New York. His paruns were slaves, and when he began
business he had to carry his own ladders
and fools. Now he has horses and wagone and plenty of help.

There are eight colored undertakers in
New York and Brooklyn.

A few weeks ago some negroes formed

There are eight colored undertakers in New York and Brooklyn.

A few weeks ago some negroes formed company to publish popular music. Williams and Walker, the colored comedians, control the business. Sheppard Schmonds, the negro who composed the song "You Can't Fool All the People All the Time," is manager of the firm. It is said that it is the first concern of its kind in the country.

Over in Brooklyn S. R. Scottron, a negro, runs a large factory where he makes corcelain and only goods. He employs a large number of hands of his own race, who turn out pedestals, vases, bricablac, statuary and lamps.

About six years ago a young negress opened a dressmaking shop on Sixth avenue. She did so well that at last she got a contract from Hurtig & Seamon, managers of Williams and Walker, to make til the dresses and costumes for the come of the largest.

**What You Pay** 

. . and . .

What You Get,

for you to consider. We provide good things in re-

turn for your good money

and plenty of time to pay

CHAMBER SUITS WALNUT, MAHOGANY and

OAK, with Wardrobes to match

STANDS in Oak, Mahogany Birch and Maple, with CHIF FONIERS to match.

**Brass and Iron Beds** 

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Coal or Wood Burners, from the plain sheet iron air-tight up to the prettiest

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Every one set up complete

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CARPETS, DRUGGETS, RUGS. MATTINGS. OIL CLOTH and LINOLEUM All Laid FREE.

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COUNTERPANES, SHADES and

LACE CURTAINS.

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and

TALMAN.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

ODD DRESSERS and WASH

for them.

in all sizes.

704 E. MAIN STREET - - Frank Mareck, Mgr.

Remember:

A hotel and restaurant on the West Sioe, where white and colored folks dine daily, is owned by two hustling negro brothers, and is doing so well that the owners are thinking of having a new ho-tel expressly built for them.

prospered as plane movers, livery stable ploys negro dentists to help him.

Respers and furniture movers.

A hotel and restaurant on the West lie second hand clothing business. (
a hotel and restaurant of the west lie second hand clothing business. (
business of the proprietor of two stores) and the second hand clothing business. A hotel and restaurant on the West Sice, where white and colored folks dine daily, is owned by two hustling negro is the proprietor of two stores, and is doing so well that the owners are thinking of having a new hotel expressly built for them.

Up in Harlem a negro named Taylor runs a conservatory of music. He has a large class, which includes several white pupils. There is a colored dential white pupils. There is a colored down on Sixth avenue, who has a large practice among the white people. He cm-

# HANS, THE HORSE THAT THINKS.

**Your Pocketbook** 

Our prices are never so low that we cannot

Perhaps you have the ready-made habit. If so,

give you satisfaction, and never so high that you

five minutes' time spent with us will pay you. We claim to turn out stylish, perfect-fitting, made-to-

order garments at no more money than you must

and Cinnamon Browns are as scarce as hen's teeth. We have quite a nice assortment at prices that

Cinnamon Browns are all the rage this season,

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Fall and Winter Patterns on display now.

pportunity to make your garments.

have cause for complaint.

pay for ready-mades.

will please you.

\$6.50 to \$10 values,



German Scientists of Repute Have Declared that this Remarkable Animal is a Marvel Without Precedent and a Rational Thinking Creature.

Everything to make your home

hitherto have been monopolized by mankind, the story was set hitherto have been monopolized by mankind, the story was set down as a "hot weather" or "silly season" yarn. Hans was vouched for, however, by German scientists of ponderous dignity and reputation, and the public became seriously interested. It was out of the question that German scientists should spring a hoax of this sort and sign their names to it, and it is equally hapossible to imagine this remarkable equine Hans "giving a horse laugh" in face of such credentials as have made him famous the world over.

Professor Mochius, director of the Zoological Museum of Berlin, one of the foremost authorities in this field of investigation, has prepared an exhaustive treatise for the "National Zeitung," in which he affirms that Hans is a rational heing, whose mental processes include the capacity "to distinguish clearly impressions received by the eyes and ears, to Keep them pernamently in his memory, and to express them exactly." In other words, this four-footed prodigy is not merely a "trained hose," whose tricks are taught him, as a dog its trained to repeat mechanically those novements impressed upon him by notives of fear or hope of reward.

Hans was, indeed, no more than a respect to the processes include to repeat mechanically those novements impressed upon him by notives of fear or hope of reward.

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Hans was, indeed, no more than a respect to the processes include the capacity of th

kope of reward.

Hans was, indeed, no more than a researchably breddgent trained leave, until he began to improve upon the simple planation—The Sphere.

# VOICE OF PEOPLE

### **ISSUES OF DAY** SPREAD OF LAWLESSNESS

The Rule of the Mob-"The Law Has No Inherent Strength."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-The Richmond Times-Dispatch of
the 16th of September had a brief but
very foreible editorial, deploring the
spread of lawlessness throughout the land,
and calling attention to a statement recently sent out from Chicago, to the
effect that "there is a veritable sign of
outlawry in that city, and the cause of it
is not hard to find." The Times-Dispatch
then continues:

outlawry in that city, and the cause of it is not hard to find." The Times-Dispatch then continues:

"Chicago is famous for the number of its strikes and for the lawiessness of the strikes and their sympathizers. Invariably where there is a strike there is a reign of terror. The law is openly defled, and it has too open happened that the policemen have been in sympathy with the strikers. Lawiessness begots havlessness? Each time there is open contempt of law in any community the lawiess element is railled, and with frequent demonstrations of this character the lawiess element becomes more and more aggressive.

"The law has no inherent strength. The law is the creation of public sentiment it will become a dead letter. This is as true of Chicago, New Yark and Boston as it is true of other cities and other communities. These lawiess demonstrations in the various sections of the country are a disgrace to our civilzation, and the time has come for lawalding citizens in all sections to take definite and decided action against the mob.

"It is no sectional question, and it ill be-

nob.

mob.

"It is no sectional question, and it ill becomes the people of one section to point the finger of scorn at the people of another. Lawlessness seems to be in this ago a national disease, as broad as the United States, and we, as a nation, must stamp it out, or it will be our undoing."

It is truly a startling declaration that "hawlessness is in this age a national disease," but the deplorable fact stares thoughtful people in the face. It is seen in the South, in the perpetration of one form of crime, the very mention of which revolts and slokens this soul, and in the punishment of that crime by a violence which scorns the process of courts and the regular administration of inside—a process and an administration of inside—a process and an administration of inside—a for side, shuffling and inadequate.

It is seen in the great magnificent centres of the north and west, in outbroaks of organized labor, which, white refusing the employment offered, will suffer none others to work—an organized labor too often goaded to disturbance and desperation by grasping and exacting capital. It would look at first as if it were far to seek to go back forty-odd years to find the pestiferious germ which has expended into this Upas tree of lawlessness; but I believe that we can trace the beginning in the terrible civil war of four years between the two great sections of this country. Men and women experienced such sorow and woe, that they said one to another, "After this the deluge," w and woe, that they said ther, "After this the deluge," one to another, "After this the detuge," and became infected with a spirit of reck-lessness, while familiarity wit hdeath en-gendered callousness to all forms of hu-man distress-conditions of mind which prevail, in some degree, to the present

man distress—conditions of mind which prevail, in some degree, to the present day.

This unsettling of mental and moral equilibrium showed itself at first in comparatively unimportant things—in indifference to outward form and ceremony, and in a laxity of conduct bordering in license. The social observances and elaborate courtesies of old days, sometimes, perhapa, too stilitsh and artificial, were swept aside, to give place to a freedom of deportunent, which, though innocent in intention, was harmful and demoralizing in effect. The sexes made a law unto themselves, where, on the one hand, men were familiarly addressed without the titles which are at least the outward semblance of respect, and on the other women were approached without the deference that is in itself both homage and irfluite. Think of a decently raised man, in the courtly days of Aloxander Hammitton and Washington, or even when R. M. T. Hunter and John R. Goode wore in their prime in Virginia, sitting in a parlor, or walking on the street, with a well-bred woman, smoking a cigar or cigarette! Yet this looseness of behaving is so common now that it provokes no continent. And so this carclessness of demeance permented all classes of society, over widening and proclaiming fitiself in bolsterousness at nuffic assemblages and political and other gatherings—until one may succlinctly described it as the "shirt sleeve" era.

Yes, all across this "fin de sleele" cit illization the spirit of lawlessness has left list trail in the blood of the street rict

the "shirt sleeve" era.
Yes, all across this "fin de siccle" civilization the spirit of lawlessness has left its trail in the blood of the street riot and the indialight murder, of lynch law and the family vendetta. The other day, when the news reached Fayetteville, that the Wilmington Light Infaniry had prevented the lynching of the two negroes charged with the awful crime of the assault and nurder of Mrs. Packer at Clarkton, a prominent citizen—a good, noble-heurted man. too—exclaimed:
"I wish that company had been one

"I wish that company had been one "I wish that company had been con-hundred miles away."

And do you know, that man expressed the feelings of my own heart, for I was just then wishing the same thing. This is the spirit of lawlessness—there is no



when you are sure of getting an instrument that is reliable and guaranteed to be a guaranteed to be a source of satisfaction to you for many years to come. It is seldom that more than one plano is bought in a lifetime; therefore, to economize on the price is to sacri-fice quality. You will not go wrong if you buy STIEFF, No. 307 E. Broad Street. J. E. DUNBAR, Mgr.



	Best American Granulated	4C
ě	Sugar	
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Ŷ	peck	18c
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Į.	pint bottles	Characteristics.
é	Smart Set Whiskey, extra qual-	75c
8		
i di	Fresh French Candy, per pound	JC
8	New Navy Beans, per	80
900	New Navy Beans, per quart Enameline Stove Polish	Th wasterd
3	Enameline Stove Polish for	NED ST
6	Arm and Hammer Brand Soda.	10
ŝ	per package	11.4
8	Oll Sardines per	tu
9	box	Buroti.
Atom	Mother's Oats, per package	Oc
i N	package	10 Y 30
10	Finest Sugar Cured Break-	/sc
Till the	fast Bacon, per pound Sand Soap, for cleaning pur-	Birth
Ē	poses, two bars for	and the
2	Country Jowls, per	and the
	2 boxes of Pearline or Gold	
Ŋ	Dust for	
9	Canned Tomatoes, good	10
ż	quality	
ã	Worcester Sauce and Catsup,	, ~
	per bottle	
100	Fresh Oyster Crackers and Crack-	6c
999	er Dust, per pound	600
10000	quarts, 45c. dozen; one-half gal.,	JUL
121	The state of the s	1900 37

ens, who lived about 600 years before the Christian era, were "written in blood;" and the comment of the historian on the

Your Money Well Spent is a Source of Great Pleasure. Read Every Word of This Advertisement. It Tells of Great Bargains. The One That Interests You Most May Be In the Smallest Type.

	Best Rye Flour, Sc. per \$5.00		
	Virginia Comb Honey, per 15-		
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03	New Dales, per 5c		
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Best American Granulated 51/40	New N. C. Roe Herrings, 18c, dozen, 83.75 barrel, or, per one-half (2) 75		
	\$3.75 barrel, or, per one-half \$2.25		
quart	Witch Hazel Tollet Soap,		
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Old N. C. Corn Whiskey, in 25c	Quart Jars Apple Butter,		
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ity, quart bottle	Sweet Mixed Pickles, per quart jar		
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Enameline Stove Polish	jars		
for	Imported Macaroni and Spa- 6C		
Arm and Hammer Brand Soda.	Postum and Grape-Nuts, per 12c		
per package. Oli Sardines, per box	Tea-Try our Green or Mixed. 40C		
box	per pound		
Mother's Oats, per 9c	Good quality Lard, per 8C		
Finest Sugar Cured Break- 121/c	Imported Brandy Cherries, bot-		
Finest Sugar Cured Break- fast Bacon, per pound 121/2C Sand Soap, for cleaning pur-	1 (10		
Sand Soap, for cleaning pur- poses, two bars for	Wine, 45c. gallon, or quart		
Country Jowls, per	Fresh Soda Crackers and Ginger Snaps, per pound		
2 boxes of Pearline or Gold	Timothy Hav.		
Canned Tornatoes, good	New Cleaned Currants and Hals- 9C		
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Worcester Sauce and Catsup,	Snow Flake Patent Family 35C Flour, \$5.50 bbl., or bar		
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quarts, 45c. dozen; one-nair gatt,	innesota Patent Family		
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CHICAD CHICAGO AND HAVE SOCIETY OF THE CHICAGO AND	THE THE PART OF ALL PARTS		

## Flake Hominy, per Plake Hominy, per pound. Whiskeys, Gibson XXXX, or Mount Vernon, Old Rye, per quart bottle. Smithfield Hams, small, per pound. Good Brooms, 3-string, 10c.; 4-string, 15c.; 5-string. Preserves, home-made, put up in five-pound palls. Large kit New Mackerel \$1 15c New Hominy and Grits, two 5C Jefferson Spring Wheat Flour, 36.20 per barrel, or; per bag... Miller's or Bt. Jacou's Mait Whiskey, per bottle. Good Rye Whiskey, S New N. C. Herrings, clipp dozen for 25c., \$3.78 barrel; or one-half barrel........ New Boneless Codfish, per One-half gallon cans Karomel One pound Mountain Roll But-Wood Wash Boards

Pure Cider Vinegar, per

Flour, \$5.90 or 37c Bag LULLMAN'S SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DOWN TOWN STORES-1820-1822 East Main Street. Phone 316.

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than we could construct. The last vestige of warm weather got nipped by frost on Saturday. It is time for you to get

718 East Main Street. M. SALOMONSKY, Manager.

disguising that. Hear the words of wisdom from the lips of Judge Cooke, in passing sentence on the two Whites after the late trial at Salisbury, N. C.;

"This court feels impelled to say that, neither personally nor as an exponent of the law, can it allow that any man has the right to take the law into his own hands, even for the cause of seduction, or for any other cause. It will be admitted that in North Carolina a far trial can be had in every case, and that men who deserve it, will be punished by the methods of the law. And the law makes provision for securing fair trials by not allowing any one who has formed or expressed an opinion, or is in any way related to either side of the controversy, to be one of those triers. But when findividuals take the punishment into their hands, it is generally those who are most interested who settle the question of guill, and execute their own judgments. And usually their conclusions are reached when, by reason of some exciting cause, they are in no judicial frame of mind. This is not the only objection to such a course, for when it is allowed that for any cause, as seduction, men may disregard the mandates of the law, if makes a breach in the wall, and it would be impossible to confine the commission of vicience to that one offense. I need only refer to the history of lynchings in this country to illustrate this. Before the Civil War there was no such thing as lynching in North Carolina. From my own information I can recall but one, and that was during the Revolution. But in the last twenty years there have been many."

foundation stones are made up of a sound, healthy public sentiment. Let the minister in the publit cease to deal with theological abstractions, and get in touch with the people, get closer to humanity. There is nothing more beautiful in the life of Christ—Christ, one of the God-head. Christ the Divine—than his humanity. Our Lord said:

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."—the citizen's obedience to the law. Let the professor in the class-room turn naide now and then from the mysteries of physical solence, from the promises and deductions of metaphysics, and get down into the hearts of the youth before him—their aspirations, their doubts and perplexities—and let him imbue the souls of the rising generation with an enlightened respect for and steadfast support of the law. Let not only the judge on the bench, but the lawyer prosecuting or defending a client, the jury trying the case, the people filling the court-room realize to the core of their hearts that, save the sanctuary of the Most High, there is nothing in all the land more sacred than the temple of justice; let them see to it that the inob assault not its walls, that violence undermine not its foundations.

It is a world thing for a republic when the civil law must be upheld and protected by the bayonets of military force. The soldier is glorious, storming a battery, scalling a rampart, clashing steel with steel on the field of strife; the soldier is nobly fighting for his country, "his alliers and his fires;" the soldier is majestic, gray-haired and bent, bearing his scars, receiving the grateful love of his people, waiting now only for "taps and lights out;" the soldier is terrible, standing with the sword in one hand and the Constitution in the other!

J. H. M. that was during the Revolution. But in the last twenty years there have been and unless it be sustained by public senti-ment, it will become a dead lotter." History confirms this view, and it can-not be too often and too persistently im-pressed on the public mind. Legislation may be framed with the wisdom of Salon and the justice and inflexibility of Arjs-ides; but, unless public sentiment upheld it, better that it were never on the stat-nts books.

and the comment of the historian on the legislation of Draco is that its very seriently prevented its enforcement and execution. The peace and good order of communities will be better conserved by a wise and temperate frame work of law, firmly, but kindly, administered, than by a system of criminal jurisprudence characterized by Sparton vigor and serenity. History delights in contrasts and surprises, and it is recorded that Draco's life was sacrificed to the very lawlessness of his popularity. Recognizing him in a theatre at Aegins, the audice, ser-

Fayetteville, N. C.

surprises, and it is recorded that Drace's life was secrificed to the very lawless-most of his popularity. Recognizing film in a theatre at Aegina, the audicine's stated blim with the mark of approximation, customary in that age of throwing tiet, caps and garments on him, and in a state of the control of



in addressing.

I read an article in last Sunday's Times-Dispatch on Training of the English Girl in which it is stated "The education considered sufficient for a girl of good position twenty years ago would not satisfy the requirements of a board-school to-day. When a child left the nursery she was handed over to the care of a governess who was supposed to be able to teach all branches of learning. It makes me shiver to remember how vast was supposed to be the crudition of this one woman, who could teach, at least, three languages, music and singing, bistory and mathmematics, and who was expected, moreover, to be genial and good tempered out of lesson hours.

Are our schools not following the English method of twenty years ago, but making a great deal worse muddle of it in requiring one teacher to teach about fity children on ten or a dozen different subjects?

Can we expect the teacher whose forte in arithmetic to be equally good in teaching grammar and geography, or one who can hardly read his own writing to be good at teaching it?

With the number of teachers employed in each school in Richmond, why not have specialists, making a teacher teach one subject only? It would be easier for the teacher and a great deal better for the scholars. It would cost no more.

Richmond, Va.

Our Candidate.

Our Candidate.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch!

Bir.—What a man! Year a man! I sectioned the part of man! What a man! I sectioned the part of the part

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